

# Kansas City Journal.

VOLUME XLII. NO. 66.

MONDAY.

KANSAS CITY, AUGUST 15, 1898.—TEN PAGES.

MONDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

If Russia and England Want to Give an Exhibition They Can Now Have the Stage

## MA FORCE A WAR

BRITISH PEOPLE DISGUSTED BY SALISBURY'S WEAKNESS.

PATIENCE NEARLY EXHAUSTED

RUSSIA THINKS SALISBURY CANNOT BE KICKED INTO WAR.

The United States Could Prevent the Threatened Conflict by Joining Forces With England in Behalf of Open Markets in China.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A special cable dispatch to the Inter Ocean from London says:

Europe's share in the rejoicings over the re-establishment of peace in Christendom is disturbed by gloomy forebodings that it will not be permitted to remain long unbroken. These fears find their freest expression in England, and England is the only country which is considering the necessity of breaking the peace of the world in the near future.

In other words, England is the only country which, perhaps, will turn the diplomatic war now raging in the far East into a physical war. No continental government believes that England will venture to do this. Therefore, the consequences of the signing of the peace protocol in Washington are discussed at all continental capitals without reference to the immediate crisis in China, which is absorbing England's attention.

The most important feature of European comment is the universal recognition of the fact that the United States is henceforth a great potentiality, which must be reckoned with in considering every question involving the Philippines and interests of nations. It is interesting to note how complete, if not how ungrudging, this recognition has become during the past four months. There is not the slightest sign of a disposition to raise any opposition to the terms of peace as far as they are defined in the protocol.

Question of the Philippines.

There is no voice of protest yet against America's retaining the Philippines, or so much of them as is of political importance. It is, indeed, regarded as a foregone conclusion that the islands are to be virtually American, as the result of the Paris conference.

It is hoped at most continental chancelleries that Spain, by cajolery and pleading, or by superior guile, may succeed in retaining the Asiatic group, and the Spanish government will probably receive secret aid in the shape of the best advice that the diplomatic wiles of the continent can suggest. But the Philippine question is bound up in the general Asiatic crisis, which is certain to take a new, and, perhaps, unexpected shape before the peace commission will get to work. The position of most European powers, therefore, is still undecided.

Russia's course in heaping humiliation after humiliation upon England is relentless and apparently regardless of consequences. It is not true, however, that Russia is desirous of Great Britain to war. It is believed at St. Petersburg, and throughout Europe, for that matter, that nothing which may happen in China will force Lord Salisbury to draw the sword. The chief reason for this belief is the well known fact of the queen's determination never, under any circumstances, to sign another declaration of war.

May Force England to Fight.

The real question is how far it is safe for England's rivals to trust to this assumption. There is a point beyond which the queen herself would not go. There have been indications in the past few days that this point is almost within sight. Public sentiment throughout England is very deeply stirred. Lord Salisbury's critics to-day number the great majority of Englishmen. His own party almost unanimously condemn him. There is not a newspaper of any consequence in Great Britain which has not, during the present week, attacked and criticised the Eastern policy of the government.

Public opinion in England is undemonstrative until it can bear no more, then it becomes insistent and coercive. The limits of its passive submission to repeated humiliations are well nigh reached, according to all indications. It is already in open rebellion to Lord Salisbury and will even override the wishes of the queen herself if it is only convinced that national honor and national interests are both at stake.

This condition of the public mind will probably force the government to do one of two things—either before long to intervene alone or in conjunction with the United States to keep open markets in China, or accept the dismemberment of the Chinese empire, toward which events are obviously hastening, and to seize whatever is possible for the British share. There is reason to believe that Russia, France and Germany hope that Lord Salisbury will resist to the latter policy. It is almost certain that those powers, except as far as they expect to restrict the British share in such a division of the prize to very narrow limits.

America Can Prevent War.

The United States, of course, will assist nothing, as it wants nothing territorially, but it will inevitably be shut out of the markets which it does want, except such as Great Britain will kindly consent to share with America.

There is one course open which not even the Russian diplomats deny will prove effective. If the United States and Great Britain deliver a joint declaration that they will not permit the markets of China to be closed by any power, no country or combination of countries, will care to accept that challenge.

The Fall Mail Gazette, in its article commencing upon the signing of the Spanish-American protocol and consequent virtual end of the war, says:

"America will henceforth have an undisputed place among the powers which make the history of the civilized and un-civilized world. Her day of self-contained isolation is some foregone conclusion. She will advance a little faster or a little less fast, to meet her manifest destiny, but there does not seem to be the old order of things has changed since American stood at the parting of the ways four months ago, and that she stands to-day upon the threshold of a new life.

Then, referring to the intertwined interests of Great Britain and the United States in China, the Gazette says:

"We can only say that the latest news does not augur well for the latest news of the newly restored peace of nations, in which all men of good will are rejoicing to-day."

The Globe says:

"The ending of the war marks the final

## ALL AT HOME SOON

LAST OF SHAFER'S MEN TO LEAVE CUBA IN A DAY OR TWO.

WAITING FOR TRANSPORTS

HEALTH CONDITIONS SHOW MUCH IMPROVEMENT.

Sick Report for Saturday—Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company Reorganizing Space in Carrying Spanish Soldiers Back to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—By Wednesday or Thursday of this week it is expected by war department officials that all of General Shafter's command will have left Santiago for the United States. In a dispatch to the war department to-night General Shafter says that the early departure of the troops now depends entirely upon the transports, which are daily expected to arrive at Santiago. At the present time only about 5,000 men of General Shafter's corps are at Santiago, the remainder having been sent to the United States. General Shafter's report to the war department concerning the departure of the troops follows:

"Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 14, 3:17 p. m. 'H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington.

"All of the cavalry division, except Seventh and First Infantry, and sick and convalescing men, have already sailed, leaving the division, Eighth Ohio Infantry, battery of light artillery, one battery of heavy artillery, four troops of Second cavalry and two companies of engineers yet to go. If ships expected with munitions get here, as they ought to, to-day or to-morrow, will get the most of the command away within the next two or three days. All depends on the transports, and, as they have not arrived, can't closely approximate time.

"Major General."

A dispatch received by Adjutant General Corbin to-night from General Shafter indicates that the health conditions among the troops at Santiago are improving. It is as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 7:30 p. m. 'Everything is going well here. Men that under ordinary circumstances would be sick are trying to put themselves together so as to be ready to go. Large number of typhoid fever cases. I think I shall have things in three or four days to that I can leave, but I cannot do so until arrangements for those left are made.

"SHAFER, Major General."

Adjutant General Washington, San Francisco, Aug. 14, 1898.

Sanitary report for August 12: Total number of sick, 2,514; total number of fever cases, 1,495; new fever cases, 175; total number of deaths, 25; returned to duty, 357. Deaths—Privates William H. Lang, Troop B, First United States volunteer cavalry, remittent malarial fever, acute dysentery; Private Reuben Ingle, Company A, Twenty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Olof Huseby, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Corporal Henry I. Jennings, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private John E. Fallon, Company H, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private John H. Lang, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Irvine Lautzenheiser, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malarial fever; Private Edward Myers, Company T, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private George L. Sherrott, Company C, Seventy-first New York, typhoid fever.

SHAFER, Major General.

It is quite evident from a dispatch received by Adjutant General Corbin to-night from General Shafter that the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, in transporting the Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain, is economizing space in its ships. The dispatch from Shafter, which was dated at Santiago this evening, is as follows:

"Luzon sailed this afternoon for Spain with 2,666 soldiers, 4 priests, 16 women, 34 children and 17 officers; total, 2,727." General Shafter reports to the war department to-night concerning the customs receipts at Santiago as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 14, 5:37 p. m. 'H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington.

"I have the honor to report for your information that there was taken in at the customs house here, from July 29 to August 12, inclusive, \$38,415.24. SHAFER, 'Major General."

FOUR SHIPLOADS ARRIVE.

A Large Contingent of General Shafter's Army Reached Montauk Point Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Four transports, the St. Louis, Vigilance, Mattawan and Miami, having on board troops who were ordered home from Santiago, have arrived at Montauk Point, Long Island.

The troops aboard the transports are the First volunteer cavalry (rough riders), First regular cavalry, Battery H, Fourth artillery, and the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirtieth Infantry. All the transports, excepting the St. Louis, sailed from Santiago on August 8.

The St. Louis, which left some days later, brought up 125 soldiers. There was little sickness aboard the American liner and but one death—Private Oliver Longwood, of Company B, Ninth regiment, who died from yellow fever and was buried to-day. There was no other development of yellow fever. Twenty-four sick, and of a serious nature, are aboard the St. Louis.

The Vigilance has 629 men of the Sixth and Thirtieth regular infantry, and the condition of the troops is excellent. Twenty-one sick are under treatment, but there is no fever. General Ames is on board. The Miami came up slowly and anchored in the quarantine grounds late to-day. She was not boarded. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his rough riders are on the Miami. The Mattawan has not been inspected.

The work of disinfecting the St. Louis was begun this afternoon. The sick on board were attended by the hospital corps and the soldiers were given baths and provided with clean clothing. They will be allowed to land to-morrow morning, when they will be marched to the detention camp.

The work of disinfecting the other ships and landing the men will be carried on as rapidly as possible.

The soldiers who arrived by the Gate City Saturday night were landed to-day. They were a worn looking lot of men, but

## PEACE PROBLEMS

PHILIPPINES PRESENT THE MOST SERIOUS ONE.

HOW MUCH SHALL BE KEPT?

VIEW OF DEWEY AND MERRITT TO HAVE GREAT WEIGHT.

No More Troops to Be Sent to Merritt Unless He Asks for Them—Little Trouble Expected in Americanizing Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The White House, the war department and the navy department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. General Corbin came to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments; that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war, as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, will have to be dealt with by the United States alone.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem to the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 2,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities, and the liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of postoffice generally in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed as the immediate removal of the Spanish and occupation by the United States is not expected.

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will

## PEACE PROBLEMS

PHILIPPINES PRESENT THE MOST SERIOUS ONE.

HOW MUCH SHALL BE KEPT?

VIEW OF DEWEY AND MERRITT TO HAVE GREAT WEIGHT.

No More Troops to Be Sent to Merritt Unless He Asks for Them—Little Trouble Expected in Americanizing Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The White House, the war department and the navy department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. General Corbin came to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments; that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war, as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, will have to be dealt with by the United States alone.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem to the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 2,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities, and the liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of postoffice generally in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed as the immediate removal of the Spanish and occupation by the United States is not expected.

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will

## PEACE PROBLEMS

PHILIPPINES PRESENT THE MOST SERIOUS ONE.

HOW MUCH SHALL BE KEPT?

VIEW OF DEWEY AND MERRITT TO HAVE GREAT WEIGHT.

No More Troops to Be Sent to Merritt Unless He Asks for Them—Little Trouble Expected in Americanizing Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The White House, the war department and the navy department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. General Corbin came to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments; that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war, as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, will have to be dealt with by the United States alone.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem to the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 2,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities, and the liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of postoffice generally in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed as the immediate removal of the Spanish and occupation by the United States is not expected.

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will

## PEACE PROBLEMS

PHILIPPINES PRESENT THE MOST SERIOUS ONE.

HOW MUCH SHALL BE KEPT?

VIEW OF DEWEY AND MERRITT TO HAVE GREAT WEIGHT.

No More Troops to Be Sent to Merritt Unless He Asks for Them—Little Trouble Expected in Americanizing Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The White House, the war department and the navy department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. General Corbin came to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments; that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war, as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, will have to be dealt with by the United States alone.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem to the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 2,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities, and the liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of postoffice generally in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed as the immediate removal of the Spanish and occupation by the United States is not expected.

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will

## PEACE PROBLEMS

PHILIPPINES PRESENT THE MOST SERIOUS ONE.

HOW MUCH SHALL BE KEPT?

VIEW OF DEWEY AND MERRITT TO HAVE GREAT WEIGHT.

No More Troops to Be Sent to Merritt Unless He Asks for Them—Little Trouble Expected in Americanizing Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The White House, the war department and the navy department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. General Corbin came to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments; that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war, as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, will have to be dealt with by the United States alone.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem to the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 2,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities, and the liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of postoffice generally in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed as the immediate removal of the Spanish and occupation by the United States is not expected.

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will

## PEACE PROBLEMS

PHILIPPINES PRESENT THE MOST SERIOUS ONE.

HOW MUCH SHALL BE KEPT?

VIEW OF DEWEY AND MERRITT TO HAVE GREAT WEIGHT.

No More Troops to Be Sent to Merritt Unless He Asks for Them—Little Trouble Expected in Americanizing Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The White House, the war department and the navy department to-day resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes, and also went to the White House, but did not remain long. General Corbin came to his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared, and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments; that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war, as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, will have to be dealt with by the United States alone.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem to the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation, such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 2,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities, and the liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the postoffice department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of postoffice generally in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed as the immediate removal of the Spanish and occupation by the United States is not expected.

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will

## PEACE PROBLEMS